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REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, 1941-42

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Contents

Page		Page	
Major wartime developments affecting extension work	1	Extension results—Continued.	
Extension results	5	Inflation control	20
Summary	5	Agricultural planning	21
Field crops, forage, and pasture	7	Soil conservation	22
Victory and home gardens	8	Agricultural engineering	23
Livestock and poultry	9	Fire protection	24
Dairy	11	Control of plant diseases	25
Rural women in wartime	12	Insect control and bee culture	25
Foods and nutrition	13	Farm forestry and wildlife	26
Home management and house furnishings	15	Extension studies	27
Clothing	16	4-H Club work	28
Parent education and family life	16	Older rural youth	30
Home industries	17	Extension work with Negroes	30
Civic, community, and recreational activities	17	Agricultural exhibits	32
Farm economics	19	Motion pictures	33
Marketing	19	Funds and workers	33

Major Wartime Developments Affecting Extension Work

Of major significance to extension forces during the year was the memorandum of the Secretary of Agriculture of February 11, 1942, setting forth anew his understanding of the relationship that should exist between the cooperative agricultural extension forces and the work of the various Federal action agencies. Secretary Wickard stated:

* * * I am looking to the Extension Service to carry forward on every section of the farm front the general educational work in agriculture and home economics essential to the success of our wartime job. * * *

The Extension Service is responsible for all group or general educational work essential to a fundamental understanding of all action programs. Extension should sponsor all officially called farm meetings for this purpose; it should otherwise see to it that no farmer or farm woman in America is left in the dark as to the why and how of all public effort affecting rural welfare. * * *

The Extension Service, working with AAA officials, will explain to farm people generally the background, scope, general nature, and limitations of the AAA program, but the AAA must of course negotiate with and provide information to the individual farmer in arranging for his participation in the program; AAA must also check compliance, assess penalties, and make payments.

This memorandum served to bring out again in a timely and helpful way the fact that the functions of the Extension Service are primarily educational and not administrative or regulatory.

Some of the more significant Federal matters that had a directing influence on the extension program of 1941-42 were the increased production goals; emphasis on nutrition and good health; national Victory Garden program; consideration of democracy, citizenship, and the American way of life through discussion groups, citizenship programs, etc.; the setting up of USDA State and county War Boards; the request for the appointment of a million neighborhood leaders, and many other developments not specifically reviewed here.

As a wartime measure, the Extension Service during the year organized and trained 650,000 farm men and women as neighborhood leaders. One man and one woman have been selected for about every 15 farm families in practically every rural community. Many of them were selected by their neighbors. Each neighborhood leader assumes responsibility for taking urgent war information affecting farm people from extension agents to every farm family in his or her neighborhood. About 50,000 other men and women serve as community leaders, each responsible for helping supervise the selection and work of a number of neighborhood leaders.

While putting major emphasis on developing the neighborhood leader system, extension agents during the year continued to work through about 750,000 volunteer local project leaders. These leaders, many of whom act also as neighborhood leaders, serve in connection with 4-H Club work, Victory Garden, nutrition, and clothing projects, and in other ways in extension education and organization.

These local project leaders and the new system of wartime neighborhood leaders are a powerful force for reaching all farm people quickly and directly through their neighbors with urgent wartime information, explanation of Government programs, and good farming and homemaking subject matter needed to enable farm people to make necessary adjustments and their fullest contribution to the war.

Neighborhood leaders informed rural families of the Nation's desire for scrap rubber, iron, and fats, of the value of vitamin-enriched flour, of the need for Victory Gardens and how to grow them, of the dangers of inflation, of the need for fire protection, of the need for buying war bonds and stamps, and similar war problems. They interview neighbors and relay information back to their Government, correct rumors, make local inventories of food and feed, and gather other information for victory.

Organizing, training, and getting necessary information to these leaders is a major responsibility and severely taxes the small Extension Service staff. Much progress has been made, though the full potential force of the neighborhood leaders cannot be realized without more personnel and facilities for training them, supplying them information in simple, localized, readily usable form, and working closely with them.

Arkansas reported training 16,216 neighborhood leaders designated as Minute Men. These leaders enrolled 130,617 white families in the Food for Victory campaign and 18,637 Negro farm families in the live-at-home campaign. In Florida community leaders were named for practically all communities, and periodic letters with information and suggestions were sent them. Iowa assisted in training about 24,000 cooperators covering the 13,367 districts in the State. Kentucky reported 27,000 neighborhood leaders in service, Minnesota 21,000, and Missouri 23,000. Nebraska has Victory Captains, a man and woman appointed in each county of the State, who assist in selecting and training neighborhood leaders. Nevada reports that through neighborhood leaders 90 percent of the farms and ranches of the State can be reached in 24 hours. In New Hampshire the State council of defense and Extension Service have equal voice in delimitation of neighborhoods and appointment of neighborhood leaders. In North Carolina every county has its neighborhoods organized, a State total of 23,516 white, 4,000 Negro, and 114 Indian leaders. Every leader has been given a copy of the President's seven-point program for presentation to rural families. Tennessee has 15,000 volunteer community committeemen as neighborhood leaders. In Wisconsin practically all counties have completed appointment of township voluntary war service committees totaling 75,000 volunteers.

Studies of the effectiveness of the new neighborhood-leader system conducted in 4 States during May and June indicated that a man and a woman voluntary leader in each neighborhood of 10 to 20 families will accomplish approximately complete coverage of all rural families on wartime programs and obtain satisfactory response in terms of desired action. The neighborhood-leader system was found especially effective in getting things done by Negro and low-income families.

In April 1941 the Department of Agriculture announced the Nation's need for increased production of pork, milk, cheese, eggs, tomatoes, and peas. Number-one job of the Extension Service was to explain those needs to farm people and make available locally applicable good farm practices necessary to meet those needs. The goals were met.

In September 1941 production goals were set by the Department for all essential farm commodities. They called for farm production 19 percent higher than the 1935-39 average. In January 1942 the Secretary of Agriculture called on American farmers for "the greatest production in the history of American agriculture" and set new increased goals for most crops, especially for peanuts, soybeans, and other oil-bearing crops.

After each of these announcements extension agents quickly shifted main emphasis to carrying the facts to farm people and showing them through demonstrations, personal visits, local publications, and other means, the good farming practices necessary to meet those goals. Result: The greatest production in 1942 in history, with practically every goal met or exceeded.

Greatly increased production brought many new problems in marketing and distribution of farm products. Extension agents helped farm people to foresee and meet these problems through cooperative and individual action. Many hogs had to be marketed earlier, and

the marketing season was spread over a longer period so that packers and transporting facilities could handle the huge supply. Explaining lend-lease grade and quality requirements for eggs, cheese, and other products and helping farm people meet these standards as well as pool their produce to meet bulk buying requirements were major jobs of extension agents.

In December 1941 the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services called the National Victory Garden Conference in Washington of all agencies concerned and launched a national Victory Garden program. The Extension Service took the lead in similar State and local garden conferences. Victory Garden committees were set up in practically every community. Through neighborhood leaders, local publications, and other educational and promotional methods, the need for more and better gardens and how to grow them were widely explained. Result: 15 million families with Victory Gardens in 1942. The 5 million farm Victory Gardens almost met the Department goal for a good garden on practically every farm.

In May 1941 the President called the National Nutrition Conference, attended by health and nutrition leaders from all agencies and walks of life. The conference high-lighted the nutritional problems facing the Nation. The Director of Extension Work was named Director of Nutrition in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on a part-time basis. State nutrition committees were set up, each including a representative of the State extension service. A major objective of the Extension Service is to make rural America nutrition-conscious, persuade all farm families to use enriched bread or whole-wheat flour, greatly increase home food production, preserve and store their food, and prepare adequate meals that will insure good health against the present wartime strain of longer, harder hours.

Early in July 1941 the Secretary of Agriculture set up USDA Defense Boards for the purpose of coordinating the defense work of all the Department agencies in each State and county. The State extension director was made a member of the State USDA Defense Board, and the county agricultural extension agent was made a member of the county USDA Defense Board, frequently serving as its secretary. These State and county boards, now called War Boards, consider all matters of defense affecting agriculture and rural people and assign the various defense undertakings to the organizations or agencies represented on the board best suited for carrying them out. The Extension Service is charged by the Secretary to carry on all general educational work for the War Boards.

Extension agents during the fall and winter took a leading role in explaining the farm machinery situation to farm people and urged them to buy repair parts immediately and take the best possible care of machinery. A national conference of State extension engineering specialists in Chicago was followed by a vigorous Buy-repair-parts-now campaign, with major cooperation from commercial agencies, as well as other Government agencies. Manufacturers' reports at the end of the campaign indicated that sale of repair parts during the winter of 1941-42 exceeded by 50 percent the record sale of the preceding winter, and that 40 percent of all the parts likely to be sold in 1942 had been sold during the first 2 months of the year.

In February 1942 Secretary Wickard, at the request of the Office of Civilian Defense, asked the Extension Service to organize rural America against destructive fires. Extension fire-prevention and fire-control educational work was expanded, and all States were asked to make fire-hazard surveys and organize rural fire-fighting companies in every community. In California alone 2,247 rural fire-fighting companies have been organized and more than 24,000 voluntary fire fighters trained.

When the President announced the seven-point cost-of-living program on April 27, 1942, the Extension Service assumed major responsibility for explaining the program and reasons for it to rural people and pointing out how they could cooperate to the fullest extent. The day after announcement of the program, a group of 12 field extension workers met with Federal extension workers and Office of Price Administration representatives in Washington to assemble subject matter and develop a widespread educational program. This was carried at once to four regional extension meetings, where steps were taken to organize State and county community educational programs. Neighborhood leaders explained the cost-of-living program to their neighbors, leaving with them such material as a simple leaflet explaining the dangers of inflation and how to prevent it. In most States the leaders also left with the farm family a check sheet on which to indicate for their own use the specific ways they could cooperate.

The 9,000 State and county extension workers have been kept closely informed of changes in price-control regulation and rationing, their meaning and purposes, and are passing this information on to rural people through neighborhood leaders and other local educational means.

Extension Results

Summary

The cooperative agricultural Extension Service has a trained agricultural agent in every rural county, home demonstration agents in two-thirds of the counties, a number of 4-H Club agents and assistant agents, 1,600 State extension specialists to assist the agents, a few State supervisors, and a small supervisory and specialist staff in Washington.

More than 3,841,000 farmers, 2,595,000 rural women, and 1,500,000 rural youth actively take part in carrying out extension recommendations. Thousands of others are reached indirectly through seeing improvement in their neighbors' practices, through news, radio, and other mass educational means. Nearly 60,000,000 people annually attend Extension-sponsored demonstrations, achievement days, leader-training educational tours, and miscellaneous meetings.

The United States Department of Agriculture and every State and Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, through their agricultural colleges, assume responsibility for and give technical and administrative guidance to the work, which reaches every rural county and community.

In times of peace the cooperative agricultural extension program originates in and is initiated by the States and, under the law, is submitted afresh each year by each State agricultural college to the

Federal Department of Agriculture for consideration and approval. The State then carries out the approved program with the assistance of the Department./

In times of war the cooperative agricultural extension program, by common consent of the State colleges of agriculture concerned, is determined in its larger aspects by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department interprets to the State colleges the war situation and the Nation's war aims as they affect agriculture and rural life, and in large measure sets the tempo and shapes the policies of cooperative agricultural extension work throughout the war period. This is largely what happened in the extension year 1941-42.

The records show that extension forces of 1941-42 in their regular work definitely influenced 5,936,003 rural families with their farm and home problems. People made calls at the various county extension offices for advice, and more than 6½ million people consulted the county extension agents over the telephone. Over 774,000 demonstrations of a substantial nature, involving records and time, were put on with adults, and 2,066,464 demonstration projects were carried on by juniors.

County extension agents alone distributed over 14 million State and Federal bulletins in furtherance of the educational work, sent out 811,000 news and farm-advice stories, and wrote 8,297,000 individual letters as a part of their job.

In economic and farm-management extension work 823,000 livestock farmers were aided in the use of timely economic information, and in farm-crops work 572,000 corn growers, 316,000 wheat raisers, 561,000 cotton growers, 143,000 tobacco growers, and many others were similarly helped to make necessary war adjustments.

Some 56,000 farmers made changes in their business as a result of keeping records, and 144,888 adopted cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations of extension forces.

County agents helped 1,387 marketing associations to organize in 1941-42; 8,380 associations previously were assisted to organize. The associations had a membership of nearly 1,000,000. In addition, 468,000 individuals not in marketing associations did a total marketing and purchasing business of over \$743,000,000.

Around 95,700 farmers were aided in procuring purebred sires and 92,400 in procuring high-grade or purebred females. More than half a million farmers were helped in the control of parasites and diseases of livestock, and practically a million farmers followed the recommendations of extension forces in the control of insects and diseases of farm, garden, and orchard crops. In poultry work, 411,762 families followed extension recommendations in the control of parasites and diseases, 375,925 in chick rearing, and 186,030 in marketing recommendations. The whole poultry industry was greatly speeded up as a war measure.

Better pastures and more feeding of grain helped to increase milk production, and work in performance records of herds, control of diseases and parasites, and bull circles continued.

Forage and pasture crops production continued to be a strong feature of extension work. Over 600,000 farmers followed extension recommendations in the fertilizing of legume hay and pasture crops. Winter cover crop seed was grown in amounts of 6 to 20 million pounds

in each of a half dozen Southern States. Hybrid corn growing is now the common practice throughout the Corn Belt, where 75 to 97 percent of the entire corn acreage is seeded to hybrids.

Soil conservation activities were carried on by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. In this work, 715,893 farmers applied 11,524,000 tons of lime, 670,000 farmers used 3,966,000 tons of fertilizer, and 622,000 farmers enriched their soil by plowing under 8,163,000 acres of green-manure crops in accordance with extension suggestions. In the foods and nutrition work 960,000 families were assisted in canning and food preservation. They put up more than 131,000,000 quarts of food, besides over 27,700,000 containers of jam, jellies, and the like.

In clothing extension, 321,000 adults and 316,000 juniors followed extension recommendations, making estimated savings of over \$4,171,000.

Some 342,000 families were assisted in making adjustments in home-making, and 445,990 individuals reported improved health as a result of the extension health and sanitation program. In the cotton-mattress work 3,034,906 low-income families produced a total of 4,134,000 mattresses and 1,371,000 comforters.

Though the accomplishments appear to be considerable, the job has been only partly done. For every problem on which the farmer has been given some assistance there remain 10 on which he needs far greater help. There are still fewer than 2½ technically trained extension workers on the average per county to assist an average of 2,000 farmers, 2,000 farm women, and 4,000 farm young people. Much is being accomplished through the use of volunteer local leaders and through cooperation with other agencies. The local leaders also require guidance and help from the more technically trained extension agents if they are to work most effectively.

Field Crops, Forage, and Pasture

The end of June 1942 saw the Nation's request for increased acreage of soybeans, flax, and rice fully met, and the increase in acreage of corn, cotton, peanuts, dry beans, and dried peas nearly met. Extension forces contributed substantially to these ends.

There were 40,756 demonstrations put on during the year with adults in the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals, 16,600 in the growing of alfalfa and clover, 9,979 of vetch, 18,180 of lespedeza, 3,334 of peanuts, 25,761 of cotton, 9,310 of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and 22,610 of pastures.

The production of certified and registered seed showed a substantial increase during the year. Barley and oats acreages have been increased in a number of States 100 to 250 percent, as a result of the development of new disease-resistant varieties by the Bureau of Plant Industry in cooperation with State experiment stations. Louisiana notes an acreage increase for 1941 of 300 percent for oats, 10 percent for corn, 22 percent for grain sorghums, and 48 percent for legumes. Kansas reports that as a result of the extension potato disease campaign in 1941, 75 percent of the commercial potato acreage of the Kaw Valley was planted with certified seed. In a State-wide Negro corn-growing contest in North Carolina

the first prize was won with a yield of 129 bushels an acre. The average corn yield for the State was 22 bushels an acre.

In the year's extension work over 517,000 corn farmers followed some phase of extension teaching. Also more than 239,000 wheat farmers, 246,000 oat farmers, 417,000 cotton farmers, 148,000 tobacco farmers, and 242,000 potato and 60,000 sweetpotato growers followed extension recommendations in their cultural work.

The cotton-improvement program of one-variety communities continued to progress in 1941. Texas reports 789 one-variety communities with 77,301 members and 2,593,983 acres, or an increase in acreage of about 53 percent. Georgia reported the average cotton yield of 30,041 one-variety-cotton farmers in 1941 to be 188 pounds an acre, as compared with the average of 164 pounds for the State. A shortage of poison for boll weevil control led South Carolina extension forces to recommend cotton-stalk destruction as a war measure, and farmers followed this practice on 50 percent of the cotton acreage.

In the country as a whole, 25,761 long-time result and 8,687 method demonstrations in cotton growing were put on with adults, and over 16,000 result demonstrations with farm boys in 4-H Clubs.

Missouri reports the value of its cotton crop in 1941 to be \$51,416,000 as compared with the previous high record of \$23,221,000. The improvement was attributed largely to an average yield of 570 pounds an acre, and to the fact that 94.8 percent of the crop averaged 1 inch or longer, while the grade was higher than the average, with 43.9 percent Middling or better.

With the desire of the Nation for increased production of meat, milk, and eggs, more emphasis has been placed on forage and pasture improvements as sources of cheap needed feed. Extension forces carried on many demonstrations showing the advantage of the use of a mixture of grasses and legumes in the production of either pasture or forage over seeding grass or legumes alone. Throughout the Eastern and New England States the use of Ladino clover in mixtures with other grasses and legumes has proved more valuable than other pasture seedings. In Nebraska, where much of the alfalfa was killed or injured by several years of drought, regional-adapted brome grass has become popular for use in mixture in renovating fields and starting new ones. Montana reports 802,974 acres of abandoned cropland reseeded, principally to crested wheatgrass, during the past 2 or 3 years, about one-half having been seeded in 1941. The use of Reed's canary grass on muck and other undrained land is rapidly spreading in many North Central States. Arkansas reports an increase of over 25 percent in hay acreage and more than a million acres planted to lespedeza.

Over 27,000 demonstrations in the growing of better pastures were put on by extension agents in 1941, over 15,000 meetings held, and nearly 75,000 visits made to farms promoting the pasture program. More than 275,000 farmers followed extension recommendations in handling pastures.

Victory and Home Gardens

Home and victory gardening was an outstanding activity in Extension and throughout the Nation in 1941-42. Impetus was given this work by the National Nutrition Conference and by the National Victory Garden Conference. Emphasis was placed on the fact that a

continuous supply of vegetables and fruits of the right kinds and right amounts is vital to good health, strong bodies, and a strong Nation.

County extension agents and specialists spent about 23 percent more time on this project than in the preceding year. There was an increase of over 13,000 volunteer leaders who helped promote the work, and 10,000 more meetings were held to explain the need and encourage the growing of gardens. Nearly 58,000 adults and 178,000 juniors put on demonstrations in better gardening. The full force of the movement was not felt until the spring of 1942, when extension agents, local leaders, neighborhood leaders, and 4-H Club members made an intensified effort under the national Victory Garden program.

Hawaii reported giving assistance to Army units in developing vegetable gardens and to home gardeners in Honolulu, where some 10,000 gardens have been established. In Idaho, Victory Garden committees have been organized in every county and include representatives of the Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, and State Nutritional Committee. Illinois reports its 4-H program was redirected to emphasize a Victory Garden on each farm. Indiana distributed 105,700 family garden leaflets and 120,000 family food charts, and trained more than 3,000 local leaders in gardening work in 92 counties.

Iowa reported 450 urban cooperators had aided 16,515 urban families, and 9,500 rural cooperators had assisted 167,626 other families. In Minnesota 4,000 leaders representing many organizations and covering the entire State were trained in the garden-for-victory program. Incomplete returns from Nebraska showed 93,225 participants in Victory Garden campaigns. In North Dakota the campaign was organized in cooperation with the State War Board. Civilian Defense Council Victory Garden committees were named in every township and town and had a total of 6,213 members. Pennsylvania distributed 100,000 leaflets and held 1,500 garden meetings. South Carolina distributed 75,560 garden information cards.

Gardening was discussed in all types of meetings held in South Dakota. AAA community committeemen aided in the work, and 57,500 farm gardens were planted. In Virginia 144 Victory Garden meetings were held to train 7,500 rural and urban leaders. West Virginia reported that 150,000 Victory Gardens were in prospect. Mississippi reports 340,493 Victory Gardens planted, of which 54,682 were in cities and towns. In Wisconsin a Victory Garden council in each county is composed of representatives of all interested Government and local agencies. In that State there was an average of 150 local leaders per county to reach all farm and village gardeners, and 70,000 copies of garden plans were distributed. Every State and Territory made Victory Gardens a major project.

Livestock and Poultry

The number of meat animals on the farms of the United States on January 1, 1942, was the highest on record. The inventory value of livestock on farms on the same date was \$6,590,535,000, an increase of 31 percent over the previous year. Wool production was the highest on record, and wool prices averaged higher than at any time since 1928.

The urgent defense and war programs for livestock production caused extension agents to give about 9 percent more time to beef cattle, sheep, and swine production than in 1941. There were 8,198 more local leaders giving their time and nearly 5,000 more meetings held for the promotion of the work.

During the year 55,354 beef cattle farmers and 120,750 sheep, 159,535 swine, and 81,715 horse and mule farmers followed extension recommendations in the control of parasites. In the control of diseases 144-669 beef cattle farmers and 53,094 sheep, 314,365 hog, and 66,075 horse and mule farmers followed extension recommendations.

Thousands of farm families in all the States were given assistance in their butchering, meat cutting, and curing problems, and much work was done in the promotion of frozen-food lockers. Some 4,300 of these locker plants are now handling over half a billion pounds of home-raised food for a million families, three-fourths of whom are farmers. In 10 Southern States 33½ million pounds of home-dressed pork was cured in 700 refrigerated meat-curing plants. Training schools on food handling for locker plant managers and extension agents have been held in 12 States.

Farmers assisted by Extension in their livestock marketing numbered 162,226 in connection with hogs, 84,662 for beef cattle, and 58,162 for sheep.

Kansas reported that 21,000 beef producers, who owned approximately 2 million cattle, cooperated in an economic production program. Kentucky advised farmers of the need of lamb pelts for aviators' coats with the prospect that 300,000 lambs would be properly sheared and handled for this purpose. Texas 4-H Club members had on feed 10,552 hogs, 4,178 calves, and 4,477 lambs. In the Nation as a whole, 68,533 members were enrolled in the beef project, 31,953 for sheep, and 136,740 for swine.

In cooperation with commercial firms, South Dakota held 20 dipping and worming demonstrations in which 2,272 sheep were dipped and 1,240 wormed.

Tennessee Extension Service was able to bring in and distribute to 532 farmers 8,024 head of northwestern crossbred yearling ewes through cooperation with commercial firms. One hundred sixty-nine new flocks were started with adults and 53 with 4-H Club members. This was regarded as an unusual educational piece of work for both breeders and farmers.

4-H livestock clubs in Minnesota had a total membership as follows: Pigs, 3,607; lambs, 4,049; colts, 842; baby beef, 3,091; ton litter, 200; and purebred heifer beef, 577.

The Nation's request for increased hog production was met in full measure. The number of hogs on January 1, 1942, reached the highest level in 15 years, while the spring pig crop of about 62 million head was 25 percent higher than for the spring of 1941. The average weight of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection was 5 to 6 pounds more than for the year before.

Extension forces contributed to these results by acquainting farmers with the Nation's pig and lard needs, through more than 37,000 meetings in 34,549 communities where hog production was important; through personal visits to over 147,000 farmers on their own farms to

discuss hog production with them; through the publication of over 15,000 news and advice stories; by means of radio talks; through the distribution of State and Federal publications; and by encouraging the efforts of over 136,000 rural youths in growing pigs in their 4-H Clubs. Iowa alone distributed over 200,000 copies of the annual outlook to farmers predicting favorable prices for hogs and for dairy and poultry products.

The Nation's desires as to increased production of poultry and poultry products in 1941-42 were likewise met. Some 88 poultry extension specialists and 2,855 county agents, working with poultry breeders, commercial poultry hatcheries, feed dealers and salesmen, and poultry packers in all the States, helped increase the number of laying hens 12 percent over 1940 and the lay per hen 5 percent above normal. The goal of a 15 percent increase in the number of chicks raised was reached by hatching to capacity, extending the chick season, and promoting fall-hatched pullets.

Some 29,000 demonstrations and 57,852 meetings in 48,223 communities were held by extension agents in the promotion of poultry work in 1941. Besides, 184,447 homes were visited by extension forces to discuss poultry work, and 128,423 4-H Club members completed their projects in this field. Indiana reports that 3,169 4-H Club members had 315,425 birds. There were more than 6 million birds in all club demonstration projects.

Dairy

Attainment of the Nation's war production goal of 125 billion pounds of milk, or an increase of around 8 percent above normal, was the chief concern of 4 Federal and 109 State extension dairy specialists, who were aided by 2,845 county agents and 39,195 local leaders in 1941-42.

A check-up in April 1942 indicated that 29 States expected to make their goals, 12 States would materially exceed their quotas, and only 6 thought they might not make the desired increase.

Though increased price was a substantial factor in obtaining the desired increases, the educational work of the Extension Service was a large help in showing farmers how to take advantage of better prices through producing better pastures, using more legumes for hay, silage, and pasture, feeding grain in proportion to milk production, and through dairy-herd-improvement associations.

In the extension work of the year there were 13,938 adult and 62,221 4-H Club demonstrations of better methods in dairying, and about 13 percent more time of extension agents and specialists was given to this work than in 1940-41. In furtherance of the work extension agents made about 206,000 personal visits to the homes of dairy farmers, sent out 37,912 news stories, distributed 21,321 different circular letters, and held 47,338 meetings.

There was a gain over the previous year of 38 dairy-herd-improvement associations embracing 1,576 herds or 52,615 cows on test. Artificial breeding associations using insemination methods have grown steadily since the first one was started in New Jersey in 1938. At the close of 1941, there were 72 such associations in 18 States, with 11,818 members, listing 408 bulls and 111,451 cows.

Maine reported that artificial dairy breeding had been found to be one of the most effective practices the dairy industry had ever known. Two associations with 557 members and 5,800 cows were established in that State during the year.

In addition, farmers were assisted by extension agents during the year in purchasing 25,130 purebred sires and in obtaining 31,272 high-grade and purebred females. Some 49,600 farmers were assisted in butter- and cheese-making problems; 57,820 followed parasite control recommendations; and 375,341 followed disease control recommendations. There were 276,202 farmers assisted in using timely dairy economic information as a basis for readjustments, and 137,310 who followed extension marketing recommendations.

Extension forces have made the effort to increase milk production not only to attain national war goals, but to improve nutrition in the home through the live-at-home program. The main objective is to provide first a sufficient amount of high-quality milk and other dairy products for the family before any dairy products are sold from the farm. In many range States ranchmen who formerly milked no cows, but purchased evaporated milk by the case, are now milking for family use. In the Southern States, where a high percentage of the farms had no family cows, an intensive program is being conducted to correct this condition.

Rural Women in Wartime

The work of the 2,323 county home demonstration agents with rural families changed to a wartime basis after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Farm women immediately asked, "What can we do to help?" In reply the suggestions most often made by extension agents were:

- (1) Vigorous health is important. See to it that your family get plenty of the protective foods they need for health and strength—milk, meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruits.
- (2) Plant more and larger gardens on farms and in villages.
- (3) For health-giving vitamins and minerals, plant plenty of green, leafy, and yellow vegetables and tomatoes.
- (4) Eat what you can when it is fresh. Can, brine, and store much for winter use to release commercially canned food for shipment to our soldiers and our allies.
- (5) Help keep up the morale of your family and your neighborhood by an optimistic outlook—visits with neighbors, get-togethers, community singing, and recreation.
- (6) Plan your living economy with the whole family.
- (7) Spend carefully, pay your debts, and buy war bonds and stamps. Waste nothing.

One State home demonstration leader said, "The carefully planned food supply produced on the home farm is a vital part of the war effort. Because of better food, thousands of rural families are enjoying definitely better health. No estimate can be made of the improved morale brought about by this physical fitness and the sense of security these thrifty families have."

In cooperation with the program to "waste nothing," one State revived the old thrift motto: "Eat it up. Wear it out. Make it do, or do without."

Foreseeing a shortage of doctors and nurses during war years, rural women in home demonstration groups prepared to care for sick members of their own family in case of illness. Thousands took courses in

home nursing conducted by Red Cross and Public Health nurses. Hundreds of volunteer leaders trained by nurses or extension health specialists passed on to neighbors their knowledge on such matters as: Care of the patient, home-made nursing equipment, preventing the common cold, and first aid in the home.

Each year home demonstration groups customarily adopt one project devoted to community improvement. During the past year, such projects were keyed to war needs. Several Virginia home demonstration clubs sponsored home nursing classes. One club made a list of nursing equipment not found in most homes (such as ice caps), which could be borrowed in an emergency from families in the community. Copies of the list were placed in home medicine cabinets so that families would know where they could get the needed articles in a hurry.

Home demonstration clubs in a North Carolina county have prepared a number of loan kits for the sick. The kits contain such sick-room necessities as bandages, disinfectants, hot-water bottle, ice cap, thermometer, sheets, towels, bed jackets, sleeping garments, and first-aid supplies. The kits are kept at the home of the health chairman of each home demonstration club and can be used by anyone in the community with the understanding they are to be returned in good condition when no longer needed.

Other successful community service projects sponsored by home demonstration clubs included medical and dental clinics, libraries, school lunches, clean-up and paint-up campaigns, and the beautifying of schoolyards and churchyards.

More than 2½ million women participated in the home demonstration program during the year. Of those, 1,178,178 were members of nearly 54,000 organized home demonstration clubs. The number of volunteer leaders assisting in work with adult women reached a new high, 323,049, an increase of 13 percent over 1940.

Foods and Nutrition

Never has the Extension Service or the Nation taken so great an interest in nutrition as during the past year. After the National Nutrition Conference, the entire cooperative agricultural Extension Service swung in behind the national program of producing and using food to win the war and build a stronger nation.

Nutrition was generally emphasized in home demonstration clubs throughout the United States. Thousands of 4-H Club members, too, checked their food habits in relation to good nutrition and health. Activities of State extension nutritionists, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents were augmented by the work of approximately 100,000 volunteer leaders, who took special training in nutrition and in selection and preservation of foods and passed on their information to neighbors and to members of home demonstration and 4-H Clubs. Extension agents gave about 22 percent more time to this program than in 1941.

Building on previous programs, every State extension service re-emphasized the planning of the farm family food supply on a nutritional basis, the use of a calendar of budgeted production and conservation, and related work in meal planning, food preparation, and food buying. Additional States enrolled farm families to produce

at home at least 75 percent of the food and feed needed by family and livestock.

In helping rural people to achieve adequate diets, extension nutritionists and county home demonstration agents explained the protective values of whole grains, encouraged farm families to use home-grown wheat for making whole-grain cereal, meal, and flour, and helped them to develop home or community milling facilities. They vigorously promoted the sale and use of enriched white flour and bread through publications, press, radio, group meetings, interviews with storekeepers, local surveys, and special bread-making projects.

They also promoted the production and use of such local protective foods as leafy greens, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, table varieties of soybeans, sorghum sirup and cane molasses, brown rice and rice polishings, milk, eggs, and meats, and fruits requiring little care.

During the year 546,931 rural families were aided in using timely economic information as a basis for adjusting their family food supply; 622,912 families served better balanced meals as a result of extension teaching; and 40,866 rural schools serving nearly 2,000,000 pupils followed recommendations regarding school lunches.

In the food preservation work with adults 960,273 families were assisted in their canning and preserving and put up over 121,225,000 quarts of canned fruits, vegetables, and meats, besides 25,574,356 containers of jams, jellies, and the like, having a total value of \$39,441,656. In addition 131,155 families followed extension teaching in child feeding methods. Besides this work with adults, 253,895 4-H Club members completed their projects in food selection and 177,649 in food preservation.

Studies at the Georgia Experiment Station and elsewhere on peanuts as sources of vitamins and high-grade proteins and the experimental production of peanut flour were followed in peanut-growing States by lessons in the use of peanuts in a variety of attractive dishes, and by increasing emphasis on the storing of generous quantities of peanuts to last a family through the winter.

Massachusetts reported that the nutrition program was enlarged during the year to reach thousands never before interested. Rural schools serving lunches in Kansas increased from 760 in 1940 to 2,069 in 1941, and the children served increased from 12,457 to 50,476 over the same period. Maine reported that refresher courses in nutrition constituted "one of the finest adult educational developments in years." Ninety-five white and Negro home demonstration agents in Georgia qualified to teach standard nutrition and canteen courses to their constituencies. Canning institutes were held in all counties. Hawaii encouraged the making of butter from coconuts and the eating of numerous greens formerly thought useless. Texas distributed 450,000 copies of the Texas Food Standard and planned to print 100,000 more copies. Wyoming reports cooperation with the Public Health Service in a survey of 100 farms in 1 county to determine existing food habits as a basis for nutrition extension work. Nutrition was carried on as a major extension project in every State in 1941-42 in close cooperation with all other State and Federal agencies concerned.

Home Management and House Furnishings

Extension specialists, county home demonstration agents, and 107,000 local leaders cooperated to put on 73,800 adult and 103,188 junior demonstrations in better home management and house-furnishing practices and held 213,813 meetings to discuss these subjects with rural people. Over 320,000 families were aided in making home-made equipment and conveniences, and over 342,000 families were assisted in adjusting their homemaking for a more satisfactory standard of living.

Hundreds of thousands of farm women have been given information at extension meetings on the outlook for agriculture and family living during the year. At these meetings they learn about the Food for Freedom campaign, the anticipated increase in income and cost of living, the lowered labor supply, increasing taxation, the need for less spending and more saving, and the need to keep the farm family healthy.

During the year 127,772 families have observed extension teaching in buying for home use, by using the planned grocery order, buying by standard weight or measure, reading the label before purchasing, or saving through quantity purchases.

Studies of the legal aspects of living have been encouraged, and thousands of families through extension effort have studied and made important changes in their practices regarding the recording of property, the making of wills, and in reference to loans, debts, and insurance.

Considerable attention has been given during the year to showing how farm homes can be improved with little money. Arkansas reports a continuation of "builder schools" that supply farmers with information on how to cut rafters, make joints, season logs, mix mortar, and lay rock. Though priorities on metals made inroads on the housing-improvement program in 1941, in Arkansas alone 2,271 communities and 132,900 farmers participated, and more than 80,000 homes were improved.

In a leader-training school in Nebraska, the women discussed overcoming worry, personal efficiency, planning time, family cooperation, health, posture, and shoes, and were given practice in eliminating various causes of fatigue by repairing such things as leaky faucets, clogged drains, rattling and sticking windows, wobbly doorknobs, and dull knives and scissors.

New ways of house cleaning and laundering are always of interest to homemakers. One State reports a 31-percent saving in making laundry soap and a 73- to 75-percent saving on soap powders and soap chips. Some 68,600 families were assisted in making soap during the year; 84,530 adopted better laundering methods.

Home-management club work has helped 4-H Club girls to figure the cost of meals, plan meals, use left-overs, and to learn how to buy, how to prepare emergency meals, and how to serve guests. Some 4-H Club girls take over the responsibility of keeping house while their mothers go on vacations. They refinish furniture, paper walls, refinish floors, and arrange centers for study and personal grooming, and the like. They learn how to make curtains and rugs.

To add color, comfort, and beauty to the home, rural women have been helped in the making of slip covers, the arrangement of furni-

ture for the comfort of the family, the making of curtains and drapes, the refinishing of floors, woodwork, and furniture, all with a considerable saving of money. More than 125,000 families were given help in the better arrangement of their kitchens.

In the cotton-mattress-making work carried on cooperatively with the AAA, SMA, and other agencies, over 4,134,000 mattresses and 1,371,000 comforters have been made since 1939, when the work was started, benefiting over 3 million families in the low-income group. The project has enabled the Extension Service to reach in a helpful way many rural families not previously worked with.

Clothing

Because war needs for wool and other fabrics call for conservation of civilian clothing, home demonstration agents helped rural women to make, mend, and remodel clothes and to conserve them through proper care. More than 637,000 women and girls were helped to make clothes; 343,957 were helped with care, renovation, and remodeling; more than \$4,000,000 was the estimated savings through clothing activities. Work clothes for farm women, designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, met with great favor. Home demonstration agents had kits of these garments with patterns which they circulated among home demonstration groups. Many farm women made these outfits, especially designed for the work they do in the house, garden, or field.

Sewing-machine clinics were continued, and approximately 26,500 machines were cleaned, oiled, and put into good condition.

The war situation expands the objectives of the clothing program beyond that of teaching rural families how to provide clothing at moderate cost for well-being and satisfaction. The clothing program now becomes a vital part in the war effort. To release critical material, equipment, transportation, and labor, rural families are urged to waste nothing, buy carefully, and take good care of all clothing on hand.

Parent Education and Family Life

The wartime program in parent education and family life has aided rural families to make successful and happy adjustments and at the same time supply their share of manpower, materials, and money for the war effort. It has emphasized the maintenance of the spirit of intense effort through the development of greater physical stamina and emotional balance. It has taught parents how to protect children from many of the physical and mental hazards of war, and how to prepare youth for leaving home to do its part in the fighting services or in war industries. The program has encouraged families to use their daily life in the home as training in democratic living and for the practice of those American ideals that will be necessary for the acceptance of a just peace.

During the year there were 16 full-time and 8 part-time specialists in parent education and family life. They carried on work in over 15,000 communities, with the help of 1,104 county extension agents and 23,130 local leaders. Over 8,000 demonstrations in child development were carried on, 26,714 meetings held for the promotion of the

work, and 15,300 men and 151,200 women took part in the work. These parents represented more than 270,000 children.

In many States the home demonstration clubs have helped health units conduct maternity and child health clinics. Arkansas and Alabama report better-babies clubs in 2,115 communities, and 1,645 local better-babies leaders attended 226 leader-training meetings held in those States during the year.

Home Industries

For more than 20 years the Extension Service has encouraged the development of home industries and leisure-time activities as part of its effort to improve living conditions on farms and in rural homes.

The making of rugs, quilts, lace, pottery, dolls, hats, baskets, and leather articles, and working with wood, metal fibers, native materials, and the like not only help to increase the family income but interest the mind, develop personality, and give a gratifying opportunity for self-expression. All contribute to the educational and spiritual side of life, and they often have a therapeutic value as well.

Work in handicrafts was carried on in over 17,000 communities by 12 extension specialists, 1,167 county agents, 20,967 local leaders, and 74,000 4-H Club boys and girls. Over 184,000 rural families took part.

Last year, in North Carolina, 74 counties reported the sale of \$47,281.79 worth of handcraft articles. Other States reported that farm women, boys, and girls realized good profits from their handicrafts.

The Extension Service cooperated in National Art Week, not only in the States, but assisting with the national exhibition in Washington. Weaving, pottery, wood carving, metalwork, and shellwork were exhibited. There were hand-carved stools with seats woven from corn shucks, corn-shuck dolls, hats, and many articles made from seldom-used native fibers.

Puerto Rico reports the use of such fibers as banana, plantain, and maguey for home manufacture of bags useful for storing vegetables, transporting coffee, charcoal, and cotton, and as sandbags—vital needs in the present war emergency.

Civic, Community, and Recreational Activities

Not only is cooperative extension work concerned with production on the farm and better practices in the home, but also with community activities such as pageants and plays, community clubhouses, community singing, promotion of bands and choruses, recreation, development of work centers, improvement of school and church grounds, conducting local fairs, social get-togethers, citizenship ceremonies, and discussion groups.

Defense and war stimulated interest in citizenship and democracy during the year. Many discussion groups built their programs around discussions of these topics as related to the American way of life. Widespread interest was stimulated by the report of the Committee of Scholars, noted in the report of extension work for 1940-41.

Rhode Island emphasized democracy and citizenship in the programs for older 4-H Club members. In Ohio, through a series of

articles, 4-H Club members were made more conscious of what it means to be an American citizen and what is meant by the democratic way of living. New York issued a series of six mimeographed discussions of a similar nature, and Iowa put out five brief pamphlets on various phases of democracy for the use of discussion groups.

In California an unusual feature was a program on public speaking, entitled "Training for Citizenship in a Democracy," carried on with the senior 4-H Club members. In this work 190 leaders trained 564 speakers, who made 1,608 appearances. Texas promoted home morale by emphasizing a 5-point program: Planning together, working together, playing together, worshipping together, and mental health in the current crisis.

The 4-H Club leader of Puerto Rico sponsored 34 meetings to discuss the new trends in national defense and citizenship, issued 34 news articles on democracy in the present crisis, and distributed 19,632 copies of 8 different leaflets on the same subject. Around 3,000 club members participated in civic parades and pageants relating to citizenship, and 1,309 took part in citizenship ceremonies.

Nationally, more than 17,564 communities in 1,209 counties were given help in developing their recreational activities. Country-life conferences or meetings for the training of community leaders were conducted in over 7,000 communities. Some 8,500 community or county pageants or plays presented during the year were stimulated and aided by extension forces.

Community clubhouses, permanent camps, and community rest rooms to the number of 921 for adults and 392 for juniors were built through extension effort; and 4,302 communities were assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, or other activities. Over 7,900 communities were assisted in improving hygiene or public welfare practices.

Through bands, choruses, community and club singing, music was stimulated in practically every State in millions of homes in 1941. Illinois reports that 26 counties participated in the Illinois Rural Chorus Festival, with a total attendance of 2,880. In Iowa 1,674 women sang in 72 county choruses. Chorus work is also reported from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, and other States.

In Louisiana the community fair is regarded as the most educational of all fairs. Approximately 300 such fairs were held in the State. Discussion groups were held in over 500 communities. Some 9,000 people attended extension folk schools in that State.

Not the least important activity was that of State and county adult and junior camps. Arts and crafts work is often a part of the instruction in these camps. Over 1,000 camps for adults, mostly for rural women, and 3,507 camps for juniors were held, with a total attendance of 274,280. In these camps rural people came together to study, to plan, to play, and to contemplate. The outdoor classrooms are a most appropriate place to obtain new knowledge and skill and strengthen friendships. Through these camps the discovery and development of native talents was promoted. Extension work in the use of leisure time, it is believed, makes for physical health, mental stability, and social unity.

Farm Economics

To be most effective in their educational efforts, farm extension economists are emphasizing the following activities:

- (1) Planning work as a foundation for the food-production program.
- (2) Operating farms at their peak of efficiency.
- (3) Developing sound land use policies for the war period.
- (4) Wise and full use of credit by farm families.
- (5) Stabilizing prices and preventing inflation.
- (6) Conserving transportation facilities in hauling farm products.
- (7) Discussing the economic and social aspects of the war program.

Specifically, farm economists have been active in making surveys of farm labor needs and shortages under the emergency and in planning to make more effective use of available labor and equipment. Planning has also been done to fit individual-farm practices and management plans into a long-time program to meet not only war needs, but also to minimize post-war readjustments. Price policies, parity relationships, price ceilings, and priorities are other problems on which farm economists have been providing information and counsel to farmers. Many large groups of growers have been kept in touch with projected wartime needs of the Nation and advised on steps that might be taken to meet emergencies.

The effectiveness of credit as a means of strengthening the war effort has been brought to the attention of farmers. Available sources and the terms of their loans have been explained to farmers and their organizations. Sound plans for using credit to increase production were described to 4-H Club and older-youth groups. Particular emphasis has been given to the desirability of paying off or reducing farm debts, especially heavy mortgages, during the favorable income period in order to be ready to meet possible shocks in post-war readjustments.

More attention than usual has been given to assisting farmers with records and accounts, because of Federal income-tax requirements and the great increase in the number of farmers filing returns. Farmers have asked for information on how to prepare returns as well as how to record during the year the information that will be needed later.

For example, over 575,000 corn and wheat farmers were assisted in using timely economic information, and 560,000 more helped with their cotton economic problems. Some 56,000 farmers were aided in summarizing and interpreting their farm accounts, and 233,000 were shown how to obtain credit. Some 27,443 families on relief were aided in becoming self-supporting. Over 201,000 farmers were assisted in developing supplemental sources of income. Many more were reached through economic publications, radio, press, farm meetings, and the like.

Marketing

The increased agricultural production resulting from the defense and war programs, unaccompanied by an expansion of marketing and distributing facilities, has caused a large increase in the duties and responsibilities of marketing extension specialists and other extension forces. Their chief problems have been to deal with shortages in

transportation, storage, processing facilities, and containers, and to assist in developing special merchandising programs, clearing channels of trade, developing new market outlets, and supplying background economic information on production and marketing.

Marketing specialists in the heavy livestock, dairy, and grain producing areas gave much time to studying local transportation situations, especially as they apply to motortrucks. A number of farmers' trucking associations were organized to alleviate troublesome situations, and other means of cooperation were devised to cut down mileage and save rubber and trucks for the duration of the emergency.

Much time has been given to overcoming difficulties relating to both dry- and cold-storage facilities. Surveys were made, farmers were informed regarding local situations, and instructed on how to construct farm storages to meet Government loan requirements and, at the same time, lessen the burden on commercial storage.

Because of priorities and import restrictions on many established materials, marketing specialists and county agents helped to investigate, develop, and increase the use of substitute containers and wrappings to be used in the transportation, conservation, and marketing of farm products and informed farmers, shippers, and processors as to the need for such substitutes.

Greatly increased production has overburdened handling and processing facilities in many States, and specialists and county agents have assisted with programs designed to bring about a more orderly flow of farm products through these "bottlenecks." Emphasis is being placed on the spreading of hog marketings and the need for the crushing of soybeans and peanuts over a 12-month period.

Effective assistance was given in connection with the Agricultural Marketing Administration egg-buying program in the 13 Southern States, the school milk program, the Victory Special program, and milk-marketing orders and agreements, as well as the State and regional programs conducted to increase the consumption of perishable commodities during the period of heavy marketings. In cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation meetings were held in most of the important grain-producing States to improve the quality and condition of grain coming to market.

Extension workers assisted 1,387 new marketing associations or groups in organizing during the year. These organizations, together with the 8,380 previously organized, had a membership of 997,900. During the year they did a selling business of \$508,087,940 and a purchasing business of \$64,335,225.

In addition, extension forces gave aid in marketing to 112,692 individuals not in marketing associations, who sold products totaling \$146,016,716 and purchased products totaling \$25,418,082. Instruction in marketing was also given 137,903 4-H Club members.

Inflation Control

In April 1942 the Extension Service was asked to put on an educational campaign as a war measure to explain to rural people the seven-point national program to control the cost of living and pre-

vent inflation. These points of the program in essence were as follows:

1. Tax heavily and hold profits down.
2. Fix ceilings on prices and rents.
3. Stabilize wages paid workers.
4. Stabilize prices received by farmers.
5. Encourage the purchase of war bonds.
6. Ration essential commodities that are scarce.
7. Discourage credit and installment buying and encourage the paying off of debts.

Plans for carrying this program to the States were worked out in the Federal Extension office in cooperation with State extension representatives, and Federal agents were sent into the field to explain the program more in detail to State extension forces. In record time the program was explained to neighborhood leaders, and they talked it over with the families in their neighborhoods.

In Arizona the extension economist prepared information on price-control regulations. Georgia reported that every county extension worker had been visited by a State worker and plans thoroughly discussed. Indiana held a conference of its State staff on the cost of living, and followed with district conferences throughout the State. Agents were asked to give information to rural people immediately through neighborhood leaders. A set of 5 charts was multilithed, and 10,000 copies were sent to leaders.

Kansas reported that district agents and extension specialists met with all county councils to prepare leaders for anti-inflation program. Louisiana distributed 50,000 copies of a circular, Farmers, Prices, and War. Maine presented the provisions of the Price Control Act to its State and county extension staffs and prepared material for their use in explaining the act to neighborhood leaders. Minnesota reported that stress was placed on paying for war now through taxes and bonds, paying debts, conserving money and materials.

In Tennessee county farm and home agents, extension specialists and supervisors, 15,000 volunteer community committeemen, and other agencies interested in rural welfare were mobilized for a State-wide educational drive to acquaint farm families with the seven-point program to control the cost of living. In Texas the entire extension staff and 215 officers of other agencies and organizations took part in training schools on the causes and effects of inflation, and 100,000 pamphlets were distributed to agricultural Victory Leaders, leading farmers, and others.

Agricultural Planning

During the year 47 State planning committees, under the chairmanship of the respective State extension directors, and over 2,200 county committees, under the guidance of county agricultural agents, gave consideration to the most pressing problems facing agriculture. Prominent among these problems was the growing scarcity of farm labor.

Agricultural planning committees conducted local surveys to determine the amount of labor available for farm work, the needs for full-time and peak-load laborers on farms, and areas where mobile

labor camps should be located to care for peak needs for farm laborers. Encouraging voluntary cooperation in the use of available farm power and machinery was a major activity of many planning committees. With an increasing production program, with more crop acres, more livestock, and a reduction in the amount of new machinery available, efficiency in every operation was necessary to insure the production and marketing of farm commodities.

A specific wartime job of the planning committees was to aid farm families dislocated when the Government took over their farms for war purposes. Planning committees in counties so affected organized to inform the families involved of the facts of the situation, the necessity for the taking over of the land, procedures the Government would follow, and the proper way for the evacuees to expedite the efforts of the Government and insure proper handling of their individual cases. In addition, the committees aided displaced farmers to locate other farms and to find temporary housing for families and personal property, assisted some in finding other means of employment, and in other ways contributed to a satisfactory handling of this difficult situation.

In all these wartime emergency efforts the local county agricultural agent played a key part by relaying information to planning committees, serving as executive secretary to the committees, and in general helping and advising them as to methods of procedure in order to accomplish the most with the least waste of time and energy.

Ohio reports that land use planning committees have been set up in 55 of the 88 counties of the State. In Indiana every county in the State has a land use planning committee, and all except 2 have active township committees. These committees rendered valuable assistance in the Federal acquisition of 60,000 acres of land and the relocation of 600 families. Montana reports 42 county and 249 community agricultural planning committees, with 1,464 farm people as members. Land use planning was reported as a major activity in California. In New York land use planning is regarded as the groundwork in formulating long-time agricultural policies. Nebraska reports that the State land use advisory council has been a potent influence in bringing the rural viewpoint into the activities of all agencies represented in the council.

Soil Conservation

Extension work in soil conservation during the year has been devoted to aiding farmers and ranchers to increase the production of livestock and needed crops to meet the war situation. The work is carried out in close cooperation with the soil conservation advisory committees in all States, with soil-conservation committees set up by State law in 42 States, and with 771 soil conservation districts in 41 States. There is also close cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and other State and Federal agencies.

There was a total of 4,673 soil conservation demonstration farms in 46 States and Hawaii in 1941, having a total acreage of 3,301,722. Technicians of the Soil Conservation Service have assisted in setting

up these demonstrations by preparing the farm conservation plans and helping in their application. Extension agents have made good educational use of the demonstrations by taking groups of farmers to them and using them as a means of training farm leaders.

In California 116 farm soil conservation demonstrations were planned in 1941, bringing the total in the State to 342. In Maine 267 such demonstration farms have been planned.

By June 15, 1942, 771 soil conservation districts, comprising 451,990,000 acres, had been organized. Extension agents assisted the governing bodies of such districts by providing leadership in educational activities. Through these districts, farmers are able to get help from State and Federal agencies, as well as local organizations and individuals. By July 1942 farmers had made a total of 140,000 complete farm conservation plans in 650 districts, with the assistance of Soil Conservation Service technicians.

In Iowa 119 leader-training schools were held in soil conservation districts with 2,572 in attendance. In South Dakota 54 leader-training schools were held for 594 leaders, and 92 farm planning meetings were held with 1,288 attending. In Alabama 399 meetings relative to farm plans were attended by 10,709. In Idaho 78 such meetings had an attendance of 691. In Minnesota 69 soil conservation tours had an attendance of 1,356. In Nebraska 45 tours were held in soil conservation districts and 9 in counties outside districts, with a total attendance of 2,237.

Education in soil conservation for young people has been provided in 4-H Club meetings, tours, camp programs, and in cooperation with public schools. In many States the importance of soil conservation farming has been emphasized in connection with 4-H Club crop and livestock production projects. In Mississippi 140 boys, and in Indiana 261 boys and girls, were enrolled in soil conservation projects. As a result of soil conservation extension work, 78,662 farmers adopted practices for the control of soil blowing, 73,989 practiced strip cropping, and 414,572 farms grew crops on contours.

Agricultural Engineering

Ninety-seven extension specialists, 2,612 county agents, and 29,010 local leaders carried on extension work in agricultural engineering in 1941-42 in 33,722 communities. As a result of extension effort and in cooperation with other agencies, 33,139 farmers made improvements in their drainage practices, 166,450 farmers were given help in the repair of their machinery, 341,793 installed electrification units, 19,630 constructed trench or pit silos and 5,982 regular silos, 123,617 constructed buildings according to recommendations and installed 201,433 appliances and machines, and nearly 51,000 families installed sanitary closets or outhouses. More than 195,000 were aided in obtaining and installing heating, water, sewage, and lighting systems. One of the significant accomplishments in the Southern States was in helping 175,627 farmers to observe better practices in the ginning of their cotton.

Stimulated by the suggestion of the Government, many State extension services, in the early part of 1942, put on special drives for the repair of farm machinery, largely in cooperation with vocational schools. Extension agents also encouraged the purchase in

1940-41 of new machinery and machinery repair parts in anticipation of the war when it might be difficult to get machinery, with the result that the year 1941 saw the greatest purchase of farm machinery and repair parts on record. In response to a vigorous "Buy repair parts now" campaign by extension agents cooperating with machinery dealers and other agencies, farmers in the first 3 months of 1942 bought 40 percent of all the repair parts they had expected to buy during the year.

Fire Protection

In his memorandum of February 11, 1942, to the Federal Extension Service, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard asked that the Service assume the leadership in the organization of rural America for defense against destructive farm fires as a special wartime menace. During 1941, 450,327 farmers cooperated with extension forces in controlling forest fires; and following the Secretary's suggestion practically every State enlarged and intensified its fire-prevention program.

In California a farm fire-protection program has been organized in all counties, with 2,247 rural fire-fighting companies composed of 24,338 volunteer farm firemen, the goal being 1 fire company to each 50 farms. Connecticut reports its State extension forester cooperating with the State defense council on emergency spray rigs for forest fire protection. Indiana cooperates with the State farm bureau, State forestry department, State fire marshal's office, rural fire underwriters, State superintendent of public instruction, Purdue School of Engineering, and Federal agencies in organizing counties to carry out the fire-prevention program. Kansas reports organizing for the work in cooperation with State deputy fire marshals, State inspection bureau, and Mutual Assurance Association. In Maryland an organization is being set up in each county under the leadership of the county agent and county fire marshal. Provisions have been made for fire watchers and additional equipment where needed.

In Minnesota village and city fire organizations help organize fire fighting in rural areas. Nebraska's fire-control plans provide for fire wardens in each school district; elimination of fire hazards on farms, fields, and woodlands; and first aid in case of fire injury. In Nevada rural fire-control boards are organized in most counties, and a survey of fire hazards on farms and in farm homes has been instituted with assistance from 4-H Club boys and girls. New Hampshire reports its 4-H fire project greatly expanded to include 4-H Fire Rangers for boys 10 to 15, with emphasis on prevention, and Junior Fire Fighters for boys 12 to 21, an auxiliary to the adult forest fire-fighting organization.

In North Dakota a campaign was organized to reach every farm with fire-prevention information through neighborhood leaders and publicity. Oregon reports the organization of 987 voluntary farm fire-control crews with more than 10,000 trained members ready to meet emergencies. Texas reports Panhandle counties organized for prairie-fire protection, with the State highway department cooperating. School children also assist; in one county school boards have given permission to haul boys in school busses to the scene of fire.

Control of Plant Diseases

The control of diseases that affect farm, orchard, and garden crops is essential to successful production and is a vital part of the Nation's war program. There were 290,252 farmers who followed the recommendations of extension agents for the control of diseases of cotton in 1941. Over 800,000 grain farmers, 185,366 potato farmers, 152,447 orchard and small fruit farmers and growers, 80,397 tobacco farmers, and 389,772 gardeners and truck growers likewise followed such recommendations.

In New York 723 farmers brought 123,776 bushels of seed potatoes to central stations to have them treated. Indiana reported 15,000 farmers treating wheat and 13,000 farmers treating oat seed. Colorado reported about 90 percent of the wheat and oat acreage treated. In Kansas it was estimated that 68 percent of the sorghum acreage was planted with treated or cleaned seed.

Cottonseed treatment for improved stands and yields has increased since its introduction by State extension services in 1934. In 1941 treated seed was planted in the following estimated percentages of total cotton acreage: Alabama, 50 percent; Georgia, 60 percent; North Carolina, 87 percent; South Carolina, 67 percent; Virginia, 80 percent.

In New York the plant disease specialist advised with growers of 30,000,000 of the 76,000,000 tomato plants required for the State. Practically all of these growers followed the extension program for producing healthy plants and had uniformly good results. In Pennsylvania 7,500,000 disease-free plants were grown under extension supervision, with resulting increases in yield.

One valuable approach to fruit and vegetable disease control has been through dealers in fungicides and spray equipment and through seedsmen and plantsmen. These dealers, who meet and advise farmers, can give them proper recommendations. Therefore, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and several other States devoted considerable time to dealers' schools and to the preparation of material for them.

Insect Control and Bee Culture

The work of 37 extension entomologists in disseminating information on insect control and beekeeping was supplemented by that of specialists in related subject matter and by the work of county extension agents. Local leaders rendered much assistance.

Extension workers in 1941 assisted other Government agencies and farmers in the protection of large quantities of grain, beans, and peas in storage. As a result of extension activity, 216,181 farmers used 56,776,676 pounds of mixed poisons in the control of general feeder insects, such as grasshoppers and armyworms, accounting for a saving of \$31,317,859 to farmers in 897 counties. Much of this work was done in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and other agencies.

Some 324,000 farmers followed extension recommendations on the control of cotton insects, 242,958, in the control of potato insects, 172,659 on corn insects, 643,624 on garden insects, and so on through all the various orchard, garden, and household insect pests. Oklahoma reports the treatment of 40,000 head of cattle for cattle grub during

the year, saving farmers about \$142,000. Texas reported that in 167 counties, 56,197 farmers followed extension recommendations for controlling cotton insects, with a saving of \$2,349,000. In most States, when extension directions were followed, almost normal crops of cotton were produced in spite of the boll weevil.

Apple growers in Pennsylvania who followed insect control recommendations of extension entomologists, produced 97 percent of clean fruit, as compared with 79 percent for those who merely sprayed, and 19 percent for those who did not spray. On the basis of 1,775,620 bushels of apples for the State, the spray service saved orchardists \$897,810.

Bee culture received increased attention during the year, both for its value in the pollination of plants, and for the production of honey as a wartime substitute for sugar. Extension agents reported that 881 counties and 2,700 communities did project work with bees. Over 1,340 4-H club members kept bees. In Pennsylvania 27 bee clubs with 199 members produced 30,694 pounds of honey, showing an average of 103 pounds per colony, whereas the average for the State was 42 pounds per colony.

Farm Forestry and Wildlife

During the year extension work in farm forestry changed abruptly from peace to wartime activities. The wartime forestry program greatly increased the emphasis given to proper cutting practices, timber marketing and utilization, protection of woodlands from fire, and production of wood fuel to avoid possible shortages of other fuels due to transportation difficulties. Vast quantities of forest products are required for defense and military housing, shipbuilding, and other emergency uses in war industries. Extension foresters and county agents have urged farmers to cut woodlands conservatively, within their productive capacity. In the Southeastern States the production of naval stores has been increased to record levels. Forestry extension work was carried on during the year in 21,229 communities, in 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by 69 extension foresters, with the aid of 2,323 county agents, 15,039 local leaders, and 23,156 4-H Club members.

In addition, 31,295 4-H Club members not in special forestry projects took part in forestry activities. During the year 54,053 farmers reforested new areas by planting with small trees. Some 29,500 farmers planted windbreaks or shelterbelts, while 31,089 planted trees for the control of erosion, and 49,293 practiced selective cutting.

Approximately 7,700 farmers adopted improved practices in the production of naval stores; 3,739 adopted better practices in the production of maple sugar and sirup; 9,168 were assisted in timber estimates and appraisal; 24,810 followed extension recommendations in the preservation of wood; and 22,382 were given help in the marketing of forest products.

State and county land use planning committees are giving increasing attention to forestry in land use planning. Through discussions of forest reestablishment and management, tax delinquency, forest fire protection, industrial stability, and the need for long-time programs to safeguard resources, definite interest in forestry has been established in many States.

To protect rural resources against fire, extension foresters cooperated in measures for the safeguarding of woodlands, farm buildings, storage bins, and crops. In some States extension foresters were designated as leaders of rural fire-control projects for the State extension services.

Because of transportation difficulties and expanded industrial requirements for coal and oil, the production of wood fuel was encouraged, particularly in the New England States. One of the first programs of this kind, "Cut a Cord for Victory," was launched by the extension forester in Connecticut with 4-H Club members. In New Hampshire, State and county wood-fuel committees were set up in cooperation with county chairmen of civilian defense and county War Boards to present the fuel situation to farm people and encourage wood production.

Idaho reports the planting of 254,594 trees and shrubs in 41 counties. Ohio records the planting of 2,430,000 trees by cooperating farmers in 86 counties. The annual income from Ohio farm woodlands is estimated at \$2,500,000, including maple sirup valued at \$500,000.

In wildlife work 3,823 adult and 17,688 4-H Club demonstrations were put on. Some 1,900 4-H Club members and 3,297 adults were in the rabbit extension program; 528 juniors and 825 adults took part in the extension program with foxes and other fur animals, producing 28,768 animals; and 13,764 juniors and 27,014 adults worked with game birds. In the control of rodents, 136,893 farmers followed extension recommendations, using 1,611,259 pounds of poison, with a resultant estimated saving of over \$4,423,000.

Extension Studies

As a means of strengthening its work, the Extension Service devotes some time each year to studying the effectiveness of its organization and teaching methods. Most of the studies are carried on cooperatively by the Federal Extension Office and State extension services.

Ohio published a summary report of a study on food habits and home production and consumption of foods. Maine issued a summary statement of a study on the effectiveness of extension methods in teaching home economics. In New Jersey a study was made of the effectiveness of nutrition news articles and another on the value of local organization in home demonstration work. A study was made cooperatively by Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota on 4-H Club programs in those States.

The Federal Extension Service issued a circular on 4-H local leadership in New Mexico. A study was also made of the effectiveness of the neighborhood-leader system in certain counties of North Carolina, Massachusetts, Maine, and Iowa. Other studies of the year were concerned with dairy judging contests, parent cooperation in 4-H Club work, use of contests and awards in 4-H Club work, and boys' club work in 226 counties of Texas. The major problems in Negro extension work in 9 Southern States were also studied. A study was made of how and to what extent extension work is reaching low-income families throughout the Nation. The educational value of extension work with 4-H Club members was studied in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Iowa.

The concrete results of these studies constitute basic material for the guidance of extension forces and for use in short courses and summer institutes.

Five hundred twenty-three extension employees from 44 States and 1 Territory attended the special summer session training courses given at 18 institutions during the summer of 1941.

4-H Club Work

The junior phase of cooperative extension work for farm, home, and community betterment is carried on mostly with boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age in 4-H Clubs. The clubs average about 12 to 15 members. Each club is sponsored by an adult leader, who may be a farmer, a farmer's wife, older youth, resident teacher, or someone else who knows something about agriculture, homemaking, and rural life, who likes young people, and has an aptitude for leadership among them.

In every 4-H Club each member carried on a piece of work on the farm, or in the home, or in the community, under guidance designed to show the better way. This system of teaching has been found increasingly effective during the past 30 years in getting better agricultural and home practices established and in training rural youth to enjoy doing worth-while work that counts on the home farm and in the rural community.

In 1941 the emphasis placed on the national 4-H seven-point defense program brought a considerable increase in the amount of work accomplished by the 1,404,700 rural boys and girls enrolled. However, this enrollment showed a decrease of 15,597 from that of the preceding year, largely because many of the older members were drawn into various forms of defense industry or enlisted in the armed forces. Because of their war activities county agents had less time than usual for promoting 4-H Club work.

After war was declared, the 1942 National 4-H Victory Program evolved as an outgrowth of the National 4-H Defense Program, which was adjusted to meet changing wartime situations, needs and interests. The 1941 loss in membership was more than made up by a special drive known as National 4-H Mobilization Week, put on by the Extension Service in April 1942. Over 650,000 new members joined, bringing the enrollment to around 1,550,000, the largest in history. Of the enrollment at the end of the calendar year 1941, there were 617,733 boys and 786,966 girls, and of these members 81,849 were Negro boys and 115,875 were Negro girls.

The 4-H Club pledge and the 4-H citizens' oath were widely featured in club events in 1941-42, as was the 4-H "bill of duties," which was based on their discussions of the Bill of Rights. A large number of clubs studied the Four Freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—as they are related to the present world-wide struggle.

Group discussions were more numerous on the programs of regular club meetings. 4-H Club members studied anew the meaning of democracy, its importance in the life of our Nation during these crucial times, the issues facing it, and why democracy should be defended at all costs. In California, Washington, New York, and a number of

other States, 4-H members who had become skilled discussed various aspects of the program in training for citizenship at service club luncheons, farmers' meetings, and meetings of women's clubs.

The 4-H citizenship ceremonial became an impressive part of many national, State, and county events. It served to inspire patriotism on the part of all who viewed it. But even more important, it helped to clarify the thinking of rural young people and to impress upon them their responsibilities as voting citizens.

The need for increased food production and preservation found expression in the growing of more and larger gardens, raising poultry and pigs, in canning, and other such projects. Food for Freedom was emphasized. Greater attention was given to health and nutrition programs. As a result, in 1941 alone, 135,483 4-H Club members reported having periodic health examinations, and over 425,000 participated in health improvement work. In addition, a decided increase was noted in the number of members enrolled in home nursing, first aid, and other Red Cross activities. Members throughout the Nation participated aggressively in the campaigns for collecting scrap aluminum, waste paper, scrap iron, and rubber. They used the funds earned from their projects and collection of scrap largely for the purchase of war bonds and stamps. As shortages of farm labor became more apparent, 4-H members—both boys and girls—assumed larger responsibilities on the home farm. At every club meeting the criterion for any proposed activity was, "Does it contribute to winning the war?"

With the launching of the Federal fire-prevention program, 4-H Club members increased their efforts in this field. In some States, particularly Nevada and California, they made local surveys of neighborhood fire hazards, water supplies, fire-fighting equipment and facilities. In New Hampshire 4-H boys learned how to cut fire lanes, while the girls prepared food for the fire fighters. In Connecticut and California, for many years, older 4-H members in small communities have organized 4-H fire patrols and raised money for fire-fighting equipment. With the possibility of incendiary fires, such fire patrols were increased considerably.

Some concrete results in the usual phases of 4-H Club work follow.

In 1941 4-H Club members produced 4,793,641 bushels of grain, 32,559 bushels of soybeans, 4,643,499 pounds of peanuts, 1,530,000 bushels of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, 26,909,830 pounds of cotton, and 3,585,852 pounds of tobacco. They raised over 6 million birds in their poultry flocks and 92,000 birds and animals in wildlife conservation work. They raised 152,000 head of dairy and beef cattle, 359,000 head of sheep and swine. They preserved over 12 million jars of food, prepared 4,959,897 nutritious meals, and over 458,000 4-H girls made their own seasonal clothing outfits, after each had made an inventory of what was most needed. In addition, older 4-H Club members in many States became air-raid wardens or spotters, while 4-H girls learned to prepare nutritious wartime meals, make up evacuation packages, do outdoor cooking, and choose and arrange blackout-room equipment. In some sections 4-H members aided considerably in preparing their homes for possible evacuees.

Older Rural Youth

For a number of years, the Extension Service has given attention to older rural youth not in the 4-H Clubs—mostly youths 16 to 25 years of age. Up to the time war was declared, the work was largely explanatory, since the needs, desires, and problems of this group were not so clearly known. Since then, strong wartime programs have been developed, patterned to a considerable degree after 4-H Club work, although the projects are somewhat larger and more emphasis is placed on social and discussion aspects. There were 68,839 young people in this group in 1942, as compared with 70,496 the preceding year. Only 4 States—Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota—have full-time extension specialists for the promotion of this work, although a number of other States are giving attention to it.

Extension Work With Negroes

In 16 Southern States, where a substantial part of the people is of the Negro race, help is given Negro families through both white and Negro extension agents. In 1941-42, 282 Negro county agricultural agents, 238 Negro home demonstration agents, 2 Negro county club agents, and 39 Negro supervising and district agents were employed at a total cost of \$960,740.36. The Negro supervising agents generally have their headquarters at the Negro land-grant college in each State, and many of the Negro extension agents receive their training in these colleges.

Aiding in the Negro extension work were 37,045 volunteer Negro local leaders helping with adults and 22,758 local leaders helping with 4-H Club work. More than 363,000 Negro families were influenced by extension work to improve farm or home conditions in 1941-42, and 197,724 Negro boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H Clubs. Of this number 81,849 were boys and 115,875 were girls; 177,520 were in school and 20,204 were out of school.

Among the problems confronting Negro farmers of the South are poor housing, lack of adequate farm and home equipment, low income, malnutrition, poor soil, unsatisfactory tenant system, and disease. The Negro State leader in Georgia reports that the emphasis in that State in extension with Negro farmers has been on better gardens, more chickens, more food and feed, improvement of the soil, and better housing conditions.

In 1941 32,720 Negro farmers were helped to develop supplemental sources of income. Over 40,000 families were helped with their poultry problems and nearly 35,000 families with their swine problems. Some 41,000 farmers followed recommendations of the Extension Service in fertilizing corn, 29,321 in fertilizing cotton, and 11,991 in fertilizing sweet potatoes. Over 98,000 families were assisted in producing the larger part of their home food on the farm. During the year also 8,099 farmers were aided by Extension in the repair of 16,670 farm machines with a saving of \$68,354. Some 24,400 kitchens were improved, 15,132 families were helped with labor-saving problems; 13,952 with better laundry methods, 25,063 with soap making, 44,453 with better methods in the care of the house.

The Negro farmers of the South are confronted with a problem of health, as reflected in a high death rate and much time lost from work because of illness. This is due in a large measure to poor living conditions, inadequate food, insanitary living habits, low income, a lack of knowledge, and insufficient wholesome recreation. Extension agents are helping to solve this problem through health surveys, health clinics, training classes, study groups in first aid, establishment of recreation centers, presentation of pageants and plays, motion pictures, observance of National Negro Health Week, obtaining the assistance of local doctors and nurses, and studying data from the State Health Departments. As a result of this work, 13,277 families built sanitary toilets, 16,287 screened their homes, and the health of 149,663 individuals was improved. In one State, 4,442 individuals had health examinations, 3,584 families adopted better nursing habits, 5,029 homes were screened, 3,388 sanitary toilets were built, and 40,611 individuals are enjoying improved health as a result of the home health and sanitation program.

In still another State, the home agents influenced hundreds of mothers to take babies and small children to clinics held by nurses and county doctors. Demonstrations were given in first aid and home nursing. This information has been the means of shortening the period of illness of many patients. Families numbering 3,681 adopted better home nursing habits, and 19,982 individuals have improved their health as a result of a good health and sanitation program.

Helping Negro farm families plan for the production of enough food for home use was intensified by Negro extension agents in 1941. The agents cooperated with home demonstration club women and parent-teacher associations in the use of surplus commodities for the preparation and serving of foods to school children. In this way protective foods new to many farm people were introduced.

A State survey, made after a series of such demonstrations, showed that 90 percent of the women who had attended were attempting to carry out one or more of the practices taught. Many women who formerly had shunned whole-wheat flour had become educated to its value and were serving whole-wheat dishes to their families and were liking it.

Reports show that 120,351 farm families, with whom Negro extension forces worked, have canned or otherwise preserved 11,100,923 quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats, juices, preserves, and other products, valued at \$4,690,277.

In one State, in club meetings and leader-training meetings, work centers were discussed, and plans of present kitchens were drawn and contrasted with rearrangement plans. Labor-saving devices were demonstrated in every State, and families were assisted in making conveniences, such as building wash benches, putting wood boxes on legs, and constructing storage spaces so that stores of canned and staple foods could be removed from beneath beds, and pots, pans, and clothing from nails or hooks along the walls.

The Negro State home demonstration agent in Georgia reported that glass windowpanes were put in 3,216 houses, replacing wooden shutters that had to be closed in cold weather. Negro women and

4-H Club girls in the same State sold \$42,932 worth of produce on curb markets, and 1,550 Negro girls learned how to set a table. Through church extension meetings the religious leadership of more than half a million Negroes is reached in Georgia.

Kentucky has found that less poverty exists in Negro homes after the children enroll in 4-H Clubs. That State held its first Negro 4-H conservation camp in 1941. A State meeting of Negro club members was held at Kentucky State College for Negroes with 1,799 in attendance.

A survey in one county in the South in 1940 showed that 200 Negro farmers did not have a single hog to kill. The county agent and local leaders made a special effort to interest these farmers in producing more pork. A resurvey in 1941 of the same families showed that 142 of the 200 had raised 279 hogs to be butchered for family use.

The cotton-mattress program, as continued in 1941-42, placed much responsibility on local leaders. It has proved to be one of the most popular projects with the lower-income groups. One county agent reported that most of his people, up to the beginning of the cotton-mattress program, had slept on straw mattresses. This agent reports 14,842 mattresses were made during the year.

Negro 4-H boys and girls carried on during the year 23,137 corn projects; 64,562 garden projects; 39,899 poultry projects; 19,190 swine projects; 46,751 home health and sanitation projects; over 60,000 projects in food preservation; and over 65,000 in clothing. Some 24,000 carried on handicraft projects.

Agricultural Exhibits

During 1941 United States Department of Agriculture exhibits reflecting war events began to take on a more definite defense character. One large display on human nutrition and several small nutrition units were developed and placed in State fair groups. A new carload group of exhibits was developed on defense activities of 4-H Clubs.

After the announcement of the Food for Freedom campaign, special exhibit units were prepared describing the need for food and how farmers and the public generally could assist in the campaign. One of these exhibits was placed in each State fair group to bring the Food for Freedom message to as many people as possible. With these new units and other exhibits prepared during the year, and by modification of exhibits already on hand, it was possible to put in the field approximately 12 carloads of exhibits which carried with them the Food for Freedom theme plus other information helpful in strengthening agriculture generally.

Department displays arranged for and conducted by the Federal Agricultural Exhibits Section at fairs, expositions, and on other occasions number 35, and 15 displays were put on in cooperation with other branches of the Department. Over 5 million people attended these events.

Because of the shortage of commercial transportation and of rubber tires for private automobiles, the Department of Agriculture has issued instructions to all its officers in charge of buildings and placement of exhibits to construct no new exhibits for State, interstate,

or international fairs and expositions, and to make no commitments for showing of existing exhibits. Instead, the Department's wartime exhibits are restricted to the lightweight type which does not strain transportation facilities and can be shown in such places as display windows, lobbies, and offices, where people gather on other business and where the exhibits will not cause extra travel.

During the year extension exhibits were shown at 39,111 events throughout the Nation.

Motion Pictures

The Federal Extension Service, through its Section of Motion Pictures, put out 15 new motion pictures during the year and completed 3 more. After the declaration of war, the motion picture laboratory, studio, shipping room, and office space, together with all facilities and equipment, studio and laboratory personnel, were transferred on December 18, 1941, to the Coordinator of Information for the duration of the war. Of the 160 films of the Service now in circulation 63 have been designated as defense films. It is estimated 34 million people saw United States Department of Agriculture films in 1941.

Funds and Workers

A total of \$34,111,000 was allotted from all sources for cooperative extension work for the year ended June 30, 1942. About 55.6 percent of that amount came from Federal appropriations. State and college funds accounted for 20.9 percent, county appropriations for 20.4 percent, and other local sources 3.1 percent.

The Federal appropriation for further development of cooperative extension work, under the terms of the act of April 24, 1939, was increased by \$352,000 to a total of \$555,000 for 1942. The appropriation for further development provided sufficient funds for allotment by the Secretary of Agriculture to 25 States and the Territory of Hawaii to replace losses in their total Federal extension funds, because of the redistribution of Federal funds in accordance with the 1940 Census and farm population. As a result of the population changes, the redistribution of the funds authorized under the Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and Bankhead-Jones Acts entitled the other 23 States and Puerto Rico to receive increases in their annual allotments of Federal funds.

No Federal extension funds were withheld from the States and Territories during the year for failure to comply with the appropriation requirements.

On June 30, 1942, 9,198 cooperative extension workers were employed, compared with 9,146 a year earlier. Of these, 2,944 were white county agricultural agents, 1,957 white home demonstration agents, 288 white 4-H Club agents, 1,126 white assistant agents in counties, 281 Negro county agents, 238 Negro home demonstration agents, 2 Negro club agents, and 1,686 State extension specialists. The remainder were supervisory, clerical, and other employees.

TABLE 1.—Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1942, and total number of extension workers, July 1, 1942

State	Counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—								Total extension workers July 1, 1942	
		1915		1925		1935		1942			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Alabama	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	366	
Arizona	14	3	—	12	9	11	6	12	19	40	
Arkansas	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	247	
California	58	11	—	43	22	43	25	42	31	204	
Colorado	63	13	—	20	2	45	5	46	17	106	
Connecticut	8	6	—	8	7	8	8	8	8	71	
Delaware	3	3	—	3	—	3	3	3	3	21	
Florida	67	36	27	36	30	44	29	60	37	160	
Georgia	159	81	48	121	61	155	80	159	96	373	
Idaho	44	3	—	16	27	31	37	34	144	70	
Illinois	102	18	—	95	21	97	39	102	173	267	
Indiana	92	31	—	79	1	91	12	92	52	234	
Iowa	99	11	—	99	15	99	35	99	166	292	
Kansas	105	39	—	63	15	100	27	101	46	256	
Kentucky	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	120	60	277	
Louisiana	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	63	238	
Maine	16	3	—	16	15	16	15	16	16	61	
Maryland	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	107	
Massachusetts	14	10	—	11	11	11	10	11	11	101	
Michigan	83	17	—	57	5	73	5	183	136	199	
Minnesota	87	23	—	58	8	86	11	87	28	248	
Mississippi	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	76	338	
Missouri	114	15	—	50	9	114	14	113	198	270	
Montana	56	8	—	23	6	40	8	48	13	81	
Nebraska	93	8	—	43	2	93	14	89	24	166	
Nevada	17	—	—	8	9	14	6	14	6	26	
New Hampshire	10	5	—	10	8	10	10	10	10	69	
New Jersey	21	7	—	18	11	19	15	20	17	95	
New Mexico	31	8	—	21	5	24	10	29	14	61	
New York	62	29	—	55	38	51	37	55	55	343	
North Carolina	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	100	94	431	
North Dakota	53	15	—	33	1	53	4	51	12	107	
Ohio	88	10	—	85	15	84	22	86	57	232	
Oklahoma	77	56	24	65	44	77	68	77	77	244	
Oregon	36	12	—	28	3	34	6	36	15	112	
Pennsylvania	67	14	—	63	28	65	63	66	66	223	
Rhode Island	5	—	—	5	2	5	5	5	5	22	
South Carolina	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	212	
South Dakota	69	5	—	34	32	69	27	60	35	113	
Tennessee	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	94	75	350	
Texas	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	249	193	661	
Utah	29	10	—	18	11	21	8	26	10	63	
Vermont	14	9	—	12	7	14	11	14	12	60	
Virginia	100	55	22	65	35	93	42	99	62	288	
Washington	39	10	—	26	5	38	8	39	26	128	
West Virginia	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	51	40	172	
Wisconsin	71	12	—	48	1	65	7	68	39	189	
Wyoming	23	6	—	16	5	20	7	22	8	45	
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Hawaii	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	49	
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	21	97	
Total	3,075	1,136	350	2,124	929	2,857	1,351	2,992	2,071	9,191	

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

FUNDS AND WORKERS

35

TABLE 2.—*Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1941, by sources of funds, and totals for 1936-40*

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources				Funds from within the State	
				United States Department of Agriculture					
				Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey	Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones		
Alabama	\$1,308,098.21	\$698,118.32	\$609,979.89	\$1,539.00	\$1,516.50	\$657,462.21	\$37,600.61	\$204,561.60	
Arizona	183,074.01	117,005.21	66,068.80	—	—	87,409.22	22,643.99	30,441.93	
Arkansas	817,680.77	580,410.37	237,270.40	—	1,620.00	545,172.35	33,618.02	180,577.55	
California	968,877.52	404,607.96	564,269.56	—	1,620.00	368,953.05	34,034.91	341,573.37	
Colorado	381,681.64	214,578.52	167,103.12	—	1,620.00	171,134.37	24,774.15	97,491.27	
Connecticut	304,424.35	131,489.02	172,935.33	—	1,620.00	97,436.21	24,396.81	115,781.48	
Delaware	95,057.28	76,598.09	18,459.19	—	—	55,531.73	21,066.36	17,675.00	
Florida	460,128.22	221,053.77	239,074.45	—	—	184,416.03	26,555.74	8,462.00	
Georgia	951,120.09	735,958.71	215,161.38	—	1,620.00	1,620.00	38,628.15	84,989.07	
Idaho	291,725.71	156,837.74	134,887.97	—	1,620.00	990.00	121,857.92	9,450.00	
Illinois	1,226,907.76	581,979.77	644,927.99	—	1,620.00	540,278.99	38,460.78	156,442.18	
Indiana	978,879.95	467,592.67*	511,287.28	—	1,620.00	432,622.95	33,349.72	227,247.29	
Iowa	1,260,937.75	532,774.33	728,163.42	—	1,620.00	495,730.84	33,803.49	228,769.92	
Kansas	987,158.23	402,862.17	584,296.06	—	1,020.81	371,188.64	30,632.72	106,930.99	
Kentucky	937,307.55	630,340.60	306,966.95	—	1,620.00	591,919.63	36,800.97	130,000.00	
Louisiana	682,427.63	459,016.85	223,410.78	—	1,620.00	425,662.39	31,734.46	155,847.20	
Maine	248,943.93	157,686.44	91,257.49	—	1,620.00	127,822.37	24,404.07	3,840.00	
Maryland	495,147.02	196,957.15	298,189.87	—	1,620.00	165,520.54	26,076.61	3,740.00	
Massachusetts	488,464.28	138,855.54	349,608.74	—	1,620.00	106,235.69	23,869.85	7,130.00	
Michigan	743,740.68	466,531.99	277,208.69	—	1,620.00	429,038.73	34,253.26	241,767.70	
Minnesota	839,153.13	486,134.29	353,018.84	—	1,620.00	451,161.13	32,088.66	211,924.11	
Missouri	941,546.05	605,751.47	335,794.58	—	1,620.00	566,129.84	36,381.63	146,815.19	
Mississippi	1,067,843.62	686,287.30	381,556.32	—	1,215.00	647,989.37	35,462.93	141,369.77	
Montana	358,666.97	174,597.56	184,069.41	—	799.92	130,827.99	23,299.65	19,670.00	
Nebraska	605,829.69	345,378.63	260,451.06	—	1,620.00	308,824.52	28,253.11	6,681.00	
Nevada	131,810.99	73,178.64	58,632.35	—	—	40,230.93	20,523.71	12,424.00	
New Hampshire	254,300.34	95,810.82	158,489.52	—	1,620.00	990.00	67,272.10	21,778.72	
New Jersey	456,305.94	172,749.45	283,556.49	—	1,620.00	—	130,686.41	26,497.04	
New Mexico	237,450.61	142,485.31	94,965.30	—	—	—	111,226.45	22,928.86	
New York	1,763,895.36	488,575.17	1,275,320.19	—	1,620.00	446,223.72	39,111.45	—	
North Carolina	1,317,450.04	829,334.56	488,115.48	—	1,620.00	785,871.48	41,843.08	4,150.00	
North Dakota	368,948.78	249,209.65	119,739.13	—	—	—	13,946.00	180,307.87	
Ohio	1,052,879.04	599,205.91	453,673.13	—	1,620.00	—	8,330.00	55,343.98	
Oklahoma	1,894,715.95	554,834.72	339,881.23	—	—	—	—	490,814.93	
				—	1,612.50	—	—	109,248.97	
				—	—	—	—	3,256.64	
				—	—	—	—	18,669.26	
				—	—	—	—	16,536.36	
				—	—	—	—	115,043.80	

TABLE 2.—*Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1941, by sources of funds, and totals for 1936-40—Continued*

State or Territory	Grand total	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within the State		
		United States Department of Agriculture			Further development	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.			
		Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Farmers' cooperative demonstrations			Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham		
Oregon	\$508,443.21	\$186,958.47	\$321,484.74					\$24,882.31	\$24,294.16	\$19,271.87
Pennsylvania	985,105.23	624,374.05	360,731.18		\$1,260.00			574,447.08	48,666.97	\$112,036.95
Rhode Island	76,184.59	57,083.04	19,101.55					36,601.21	20,481.83	120,000.00
South Carolina	703,752.02	500,046.02	203,706.00		1,620.00	\$1,602.00		464,167.65	32,656.37	10,497.03
South Dakota	358,522.32	261,979.04	96,543.28		2,070.00			213,302.91	25,200.13	166,000.00
Tennessee	925,951.34	636,193.99	289,757.35		1,620.00			598,657.19	35,916.80	37,706.00
Texas	2,041,958.55	1,192,057.41	849,901.14		1,620.00			1,138,647.01	51,790.40	149,694.32
Utah	207,848.29	122,117.04	85,731.25		1,080.00			90,066.47	22,235.57	8,735.00
Vermont	220,397.41	114,367.63	106,029.78		1,620.00			88,998.89	22,228.74	1,520.00
Virginia	896,358.70	535,223.69	361,135.01		1,620.00	1,485.00		496,976.47	35,142.22	215,302.41
Washington	382,162.03	219,736.41	162,425.62		1,112.92			191,436.44	26,282.05	905.00
West Virginia	483,287.93	319,065.82	164,222.11		1,620.00			285,992.31	31,453.51	117,114.77
Wisconsin	835,415.51	488,805.21	346,610.30		1,620.00			452,747.11	32,818.10	98,696.64
Wyoming	216,263.42	109,875.74	106,387.68		1,260.00			68,182.06	21,438.68	18,995.00
Alaska	33,474.18	23,918.00	9,556.18					13,918.00	10,000.00	104,316.21
Hawaii	165,139.69	127,891.42	37,248.27					21,955.21		37,248.27
Puerto Rico	322,105.18	180,314.60	141,790.58		1,620.00			178,694.60		141,790.58
Total, 1941	33,464,948.69	18,574,796.28	14,890,152.41		57,527.65	32,590.50		16,791,686.21	1,489,991.92	203,000.00
1940	33,052,000.20	18,530,181.35	14,521,818.85		12,170.42	16,760,011.53		1,487,475.76	7,091,798.95	6,438,010.62
1939	32,402,254.87	17,955,485.71	14,446,769.16		50,247.42	16,142,847.90		1,487,418.88	\$274,971.51	202,095.00
1938	31,592,254.41	17,443,132.48	14,149,121.93		50,104.71	15,409,218.88		1,484,920.08	498,888.81	6,660,961.17
1937	30,033,606.59	17,030,093.32	13,033,513.27	\$97,689.09	49,701.50	14,660,842.68	1,479,691.65	742,168.40	6,526,987.68	6,695,016.07
1936	28,299,905.64	16,190,624.41	12,109,281.23	179,708.02	48,323.51	13,502,153.16	1,479,971.78	980,467.94	5,870,476.76	5,802,059.24
									5,220,032.99	5,887,700.67
									1,001,547.57	1,068,415.66

TABLE 3.—*Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942*

FUNDS AND WORKERS

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the State	
				U. S. Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Further development		
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey					
Connecticut	\$315,648.36	\$123,305.36	\$182,343.00	\$1,620		\$106,885.40	\$24,799.96	\$122,519.00	\$44,500.00	
Delaware	94,446.97	76,671.97	17,775.00			55,565.15	21,106.82	16,975.00	800.00	
Maine	238,262.51	157,686.44	80,576.07	1,620		129,880.47	24,391.36	52,576.07	28,000.00	
Maryland	390,207.24	199,319.05	190,888.19		\$1,620	171,245.80	26,453.25	119,314.69	69,973.50	
Massachusetts	492,298.70	138,891.81	353,406.89	1,620		113,289.16	23,982.65	107,120.00	246,286.89	
New Hampshire	250,676.48	94,820.82	155,855.66	1,620		70,579.67	21,814.30	806.85	91,814.40	
New Jersey	466,142.45	172,749.45	293,393.00	1,620		137,554.41	26,666.64	6,908.40	103,515.00	
New York	1,795,230.13	492,416.60	1,302,813.53	1,620	1,620	449,027.99	40,148.61		433,866.00	
Pennsylvania	1,053,170.07	645,893.07	407,277.00	1,260		595,773.89	48,859.18		282,277.00	
Rhode Island	82,061.11	60,664.87	21,396.24			40,142.59	20,522.28		3,680.24	
Vermont	222,767.63	114,367.63	108,400.00	1,620		85,453.73	22,055.51	5,238.39	60,000.00	
West Virginia	596,800.94	353,231.44	243,569.50		1,620	319,698.80	31,912.64		195,648.00	
Total	5,997,712.59	2,640,018.51	3,357,694.08	12,600	4,860	2,275,097.06	332,713.20	14,748.25	1,486,104.87	
Alabama	968,302.82	698,302.82	270,000.00	1,620	1,620	655,661.69	37,220.03	2,181.10	220,000.00	
Arkansas	909,882.37	580,410.37	329,472.00		1,620	539,684.26	33,217.36	5,888.75	265,000.00	
Florida	562,127.34	231,067.67	331,059.67	1,620		202,029.95	27,417.72	24,846.17	188,554.68	
Georgia	1,093,471.21	735,958.71	357,512.50	1,620	1,620	670,017.59	37,854.95		75,160.00	
Kentucky	941,598.33	666,738.33	274,860.00	1,620		627,730.37	37,387.96		130,000.00	
Louisiana	805,498.00	471,508.08	333,989.92	1,620		437,838.18	32,049.90		224,540.00	
Mississippi	1,065,046.85	700,066.85	364,980.00	1,620	1,620	661,576.23	35,250.62		82,500.00	
North Carolina	1,312,751.08	855,883.08	456,868.00	1,620		811,639.07	42,624.01		145,000.00	
Oklahoma	888,667.52	554,842.22	333,825.30			471,091.67	32,487.60	49,441.94	217,350.30	
South Carolina	714,179.02	500,064.02	214,115.00	1,620	1,620	462,365.51	36,450.19	1,970.91	176,000.00	
Tennessee	992,527.94	662,948.30	329,579.64	1,620		624,878.11	50,515.24	79,221.68	170,048.00	
Texas	2,081,777.25	1,192,057.41	889,719.84	1,620		1,060,700.49	35,095.44	5,367.31	320,489.00	
Virginia	935,684.69	535,358.69	400,326.00	1,620	1,620	487,655.94			161,265.00	
Total	13,271,514.42	8,385,206.55	4,886,307.87	17,820	11,340	7,712,869.06	470,259.63	172,917.86	2,435,711.98	
Illinois	1,111,995.90	583,455.90	528,450.00		1,620	531,295.16	38,183.11	10,737.63	173,840.00	
Indiana	1,003,942.32	469,956.72	533,985.60	1,620		434,922.45	33,414.27		250,598.60	
Iowa	1,224,663.09	532,774.33	691,888.76	1,620	1,620	469,304.34	32,664.80	27,565.19	214,014.00	
Kansas	975,447.53	404,595.92	670,851.61			323,234.14	29,120.22	50,621.56	237,084.00	
Michigan	886,764.49	512,199.49	374,665.00		1,620	473,270.53	35,688.96		151,135.00	

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942—Continued

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources				Funds from within the State			
				U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Further development	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations etc.	
Minnesota	\$818,058.24	\$495,431.24	\$322,627.00	\$1,620	\$459,977.93	\$32,213.31	-\$	\$140,827.00	\$168,400.00	\$13,400.00	
Missouri	878,652.00	605,751.47	272,900.53	1,620	566,391.75	35,886.93	-\$	137,900.53	135,000.00	3,800.00	
Nebraska	616,062.63	345,378.63	270,684.00	1,620	267,006.79	26,982.76	49,769.08	107,000.00	159,884.00	630.00	
North Dakota	393,028.02	249,209.65	143,818.37	1,260	184,585.50	24,442.25	38,921.90	30,038.37	113,150.00	232,095.00	
Ohio	1,094,097.35	626,133.35	467,964.00	1,620	584,526.95	39,986.40	-\$	235,869.00	46,644.10	56,323.15	
South Dakota	366,416.29	261,529.04	104,887.25	1,620	175,544.36	24,223.30	60,141.38	-\$	74,003.79	234,994.90	
Wisconsin	798,303.90	488,805.21	309,498.69	1,620	452,718.39	32,703.17	143.65	-\$	500.00	234,994.90	
Total	10,167,431.76	5,575,220.95	4,592,210.81	15,840	12,960	4,922,778.29	385,509.48	238,133.18	1,806,266.39	2,069,958.42	
Arizona	179,118.35	117,664.35	61,454.00	-\$	94,831.13	22,833.22	-\$	30,953.60	30,500.40	-\$	
California	1,062,961.53	454,129.49	608,832.04	1,620	415,044.69	37,464.80	-\$	374,832.04	234,000.00	-\$	
Colorado	385,891.52	214,578.52	171,313.00	1,620	159,224.77	24,638.47	27,475.28	89,900.00	75,473.00	5,940.00	
Idaho	280,786.26	156,837.74	123,948.52	1,620	900	128,252.83	23,032.55	2,942.36	48,067.66	75,880.86	
Montana	366,567.64	174,597.64	191,970.00	800	118,029.06	23,030.42	32,738.16	53,600.00	138,370.00	-\$	
Nevada	138,847.66	74,178.64	64,669.02	-\$	1,000	40,503.36	20,583.19	12,092.09	34,419.02	30,250.00	
New Mexico	266,259.85	142,889.85	123,370.00	-\$	119,794.14	23,095.71	-\$	72,370.00	51,000.00	-\$	
Oregon	557,639.47	188,314.50	369,324.97	-\$	163,454.19	24,860.31	-\$	231,238.97	130,786.00	7,300.00	
Utah	214,945.00	122,117.04	92,827.96	1,080	85,147.06	22,132.38	13,757.60	53,374.96	39,453.00	-\$	
Washington	447,345.23	239,434.68	207,910.55	1,620	210,722.73	27,091.95	67,442.02	21,368.92	64,594.95	143,315.60	
Wyoming	208,512.00	109,875.74	98,636.26	1,260	-\$	19,804.80	-\$	51,848.26	46,788.00	-\$	
Total	4,108,874.51	1,994,618.19	2,114,256.32	9,620	3,610	1,602,445.98	270,131.92	108,810.29	1,105,199.46	995,816.86	
Alaska	31,418.00	23,918.00	7,500.00	-\$	13,918.00	10,000.00	-\$	7,500.00	-\$	-\$	
Hawaii	178,136.65	127,891.42	50,245.23	1,620	88,204.48	21,385.77	16,681.17	50,245.23	147,031.29	-\$	
Puerto Rico	351,966.48	204,935.19	147,031.29	3,709.25	203,315.19	-\$	3,709.25	-\$	-\$	-\$	
Unallotted	3,709.25	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	-\$	
Grand total	34,110,763.66	18,955,518.06	15,155,245.60	57,500	34,390	16,818,628.06	555,000.00	1,490,000.00	7,141,259.75	6,960,195.04	1,053,790.8

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